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A mobile barrier of railroad rails has been built along the highway to the north. Some antitank ditches have been dug north and south of the highway. The bed of the Vrbica River is used as a ditch for antitank defense.

The second line of defense is 4 - 5 kilometers behind the first line, level with the village of Dobruzda, hill 549, and? the village of Zur. This line has four bunkers for machine guns, 12 bunkers for automatic rifles, four shelters for antitank guns, two barriers of railroad rails, and antitank defense ditches and portable hedgehogs made of concrete in some places.

The third line of defense is level with the village of Posliste and extends northwest to Prizrenska Bistrica. This line has four bunkers for machine guns, eight bunkers for automatic rifles, and four shelters for antitank guns. A barrier of railroad rails is on the highway. The bed of the Prizrenska Bistrica River is used as a ditch for antitank defense.

The subsector of Djakovica is composed of two rows of bunkers and antitank obstacles.

The first line of defense extends about one kilometer north of the village of Morin. This line has four bunkers for machine guns, eight bunkers for automatic rifles, and a field of portable concrete hedgehogs.

The second line of defense is east of the first line about 4 kilometers (Planik Mountain 536). This line has two bunkers for machine guns and eight bunkers for automatic rifles. Some portable obstacles of railroad rails are on the highway, and there is a field of concrete hedgehogs.

The bunkers for automatic rifles in the Prizren sector are made of regular concrete with reinforced-concrete ceilings. The exposed walls are 0.50 meter thick; the nonexposed walls are 0.30 meter thick. The embrasures are steel. The automatic rifles are on special bases. Resistance is practicable only against infantry arms and small-caliber guns. The bunkers show only slightly above the terrain and are well camouflaged.

The bunkers for the machine guns are made of reinforced concrete. The exposed walls are 0.80 meter thick; the nonexposed walls are 0.50 meter thick. Each bunker has one or two steel embrasures and at least one machine gun on a special base. Resistance is practicable against the largest caliber guns. Concrete shelters for eight to 12 gunners have been constructed above the bunkers for close-range defense.

The antitank shelters are also made of reinforced concrete.

The portable barriers of railroad rails are commonly placed in three rows in a setback position. The rails are 1 1/2 meters apart.

A barbed-wire barrier 2 - 3 meters thick is in front of the line of machine-gun and automatic-rifle bunkers.

The antitank ditches are lined with stone or tree trunks and filled with water wherever possible.

The ammunition and supply depots are in the shelters themselves.

All the machine-gun and automatic-rifle shelters have a steel entrance door with a loophole.

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Ohrid Sector

The Ohrid sector on the Yugoslav-Albanian frontier is composed of three groups of defenses.

The first group of defenses is east and west of the Struga-Qaf'e Thanës-Elbasan highway.

The second group of defenses on the right bank of the Drim River extends to the village of Tasmarrunkat ~~Tasmarrunkat~~.

The third group of defenses extends south of the Batun Pass (Batunski Tesnac) between the villages of Meseviste and Delagozde.

The first group of defenses is along the shore of Lake Ohrid as far as Gur i Stilec. The defenses consist of 18 bunkers for automatic rifles, ten bunkers for machine guns, and two antitank bunkers. A portable barrier of railroad rails has been constructed about 150 meters from the frontier on the Struga-Qaf'e Thanës highway. Some concrete antitank pillars have been placed east and west on this highway for 50 - 60 meters. A barrier of railroad rails with an antitank gun bunker on each side has been erected at the third kilometer of the highway from Qaf'e Thanës toward Stuga. Northeast of the village of Frngovo at the point where the stream crosses the highway, a portable barrier has been erected. East and west of this, an antitank ditch, hedgehogs, and antitank pillars have been constructed. Two bunkers for machine guns, six bunkers for automatic rifles, and two bunkers for antitank guns have been constructed in the rear and on the side.

A portable barrier of railroad rails has been erected about 700 meters north of the village of Struga. Wooden pillars above an antitank pit filled with water have been placed to the north and south. These are defended by three bunkers for machine guns and two bunkers for antitank guns close by, which are well camouflaged.

The second group of defenses is along the length of the Drim River. In some places they are on the river bank itself and in other places 20 - 100 meters east of it. These defenses consist of one bunker for two machine guns alternating with two bunkers for one automatic rifle, making a total of 18 bunkers for machine guns and about 40 bunkers for automatic rifles.

Two bunkers for automatic rifles, a bunker for machine guns, and two bunkers for antitank guns have been erected near the highway bridge and the railroad bridge on the left bank of the Drim River.

The majority of the bunkers in this group, especially the bunkers for machine guns, are distinguished by greater height as they were made of reinforced concrete, unlike the bunkers in the first group.

The third group of defenses is divided into two subgroups, the group which defends the Batun Pass (Batunski Tesnac), and the group which defends the city of Ohrid.

The Batun Pass (Batunski Tesnac) is defended by a line of bunkers for heavy machine guns, automatic rifles, antitank guns, and mountain howitzers. The line extends from the western slope of trigonometric point 1129 (Stojanac) to the west and northwest of the village of Korosiste and south of the village of Delagozde. A total of 36 bunkers for machine guns, 70 bunkers for one automatic rifle, four bunkers for antitank guns, and eight bunkers for mountain howitzers have been constructed.

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A portable barrier of railroad rails has been erected on the highway at the southern exit of Batun Pass. A circle of concrete hedgehogs has been placed east and west of the railroad-rail barrier. These defenses are protected by machine and antitank guns placed in bunkers in the immediate vicinity.

The city of Ohrid is defended by 16 bunkers for machine guns, 40 bunkers for automatic rifles, and two bunkers for antitank guns. They extend south of trigonometric point 1129 (Stojanac) in the direction of the villages of Trebevnik /Trebenista?/, Gorenci, Grovnik, Podmolje, and the monastery of Sv. Dimitrije on Lake Ohrid.

A portable barrier of railroad rails has been erected on the highway near the monastery of Sv. Dimitrije. North of this are some portable concrete hedgehogs. An antitank ditch filled with water has been dug south of the railroad-rail barrier toward Lake Ohrid.

#### Lake Ohrid Sector

The bunkers for automatic rifles in the Lake Ohrid sector have reinforced-concrete ceilings and concrete walls. The exposed walls are 0.50 meter thick; nonexposed walls are 0.30 meter thick. The embrasures are steel. The automatic rifles in the first and second groups are very rarely mounted on a special mount. The automatic rifles of the third group are without special mounts. This line is occupied by infantry units of the garrisons at Struga and Ohrid.

Resistance is practicable against infantry arms and small-caliber guns. All defenses are very slightly above the terrain except those of the second group.

The bunkers for machine guns are of reinforced concrete. The exposed walls are 0.80 meter thick; nonexposed walls are 0.50 meter thick. These bunkers have three to four steel embrasures. The machine guns in the first and second groups are on special mounts. They are well camouflaged and disguised. For close-range defense, shelters for No 1 gunners are placed in front on each side of the bunkers. Trench mortars are also provided for close-range defense.

The bunkers for antitank guns are of reinforced concrete. The exposed walls are 0.80 meter thick; nonexposed walls are 0.50 meter thick. These bunkers do not have any protective steel armor. They have a limited radius of action.

The bunkers for mountain howitzers are of the same construction as the bunkers for antitank guns, but they have two to three armor-plates. Resistance is practicable against the highest-caliber guns.

All the bunkers have depots for three fighting days' supply of ammunition. They also have shelters for reserve supplies.

Barbed-wire barriers are in front of the combat defenses. The barbed-wire barriers are from 3 to 8 meters long, depending on the defense and the terrain.

The portable barriers of railroad rails are placed in four to six rows in quincunx formation.

The portable concrete hedgehogs are one meter apart and are set in three to four rows.

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The antitank ditches are lined. They have an incline of 70 - 80 centimeters, a depth of 2.50 meters, and are 6.80 meters long.

The wooden posts are 2 meters high. The part underground is 1.50 meters long and from 0.30 to 0.40 meter thick.

#### WAR INDUSTRIES IN YUGOSLAVIA

War industry occupies an important place in the Five-Year Plan and a great deal of attention is attached to it. Yugoslavia has the following technical military enterprises:

1. The arsenal at Kragujevac has always been considered the main arsenal of the Yugoslav Army. The arsenal is a large factory which manufactured and repaired armaments for the wars of 1912 and 1913 and for World War I. After World War I, the Yugoslav kingdom enlarged this factory and it began gradually to take over the arming of the country's military forces.

Since the war [World War II], the factory has been repaired and enlarged so that it now employs 17,000 workers, who work in three shifts. It makes pistols, rifles, automatic rifles, trench mortars, small-caliber artillery pieces, bayonets, sabers, mortar shells, aerial bombs, and infantry and artillery ammunition. It also repairs and makes various adaptations on artillery pieces.

The factory has recently been pushing the construction of a great number of Soviet-type antitank rifles and 45-millimeter antitank guns.

2. The arsenal at Hanrijevo near Skoplje has also been enlarged. About 14,000 workers work here in three shifts.

The principal products of this arsenal are infantry ammunition, hand grenades, trench mortars, and small-caliber antiaircraft guns. All these are manufactured for the guerrilla army of Markos. In addition, repairs and restorations are made on Greek Nationalist arms which have been seized as booty by Markos' guerrillas.

3. The arsenal at Sarajevo is constantly enlarged and developed. This factory forms a unit with the military arsenal at Sarajevo, the Vogosca arsenal north of Sarajevo, and the military pyrotechnic factories at Kosevo (Sarajevo), and Pasino Brdo near Sarajevo. Verified information shows that these arsenals operate as follows:

- a. The arsenal at Sarajevo makes cartridges and igniters for artillery projectiles of all types and calibers, antitank and antipersonnel mines; it repairs guns, mortars, and automatic rifles.

About 15,000 workers are employed here and work in three shifts.

- b. The arsenal at Kosevo fills artillery projectiles of all calibers.

- c. The arsenal at Pasino Brdo tests artillery ammunition and fills it with an explosive.

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d. The arsenal at Vogosca makes pistols, rifles, automatic rifles, submachine guns, machine guns (Soviet type), mortars (81-millimeter French type), antitank guns, small field pieces, and light armored cars (Czech type). This arsenal also makes parts for coastal guns, shells for heavy naval guns, and large-caliber antiaircraft guns.

This arsenal tests aircraft engines but has not ordered serial construction of aircraft.

This arsenal employs 16,000 workers who work in three shifts.

e. The Ilijas Arsenal makes parts for armored cars and barrels for artillery pieces. These parts and barrels are sent to the Vogosca Arsenal where they are assembled. The Ilijas arsenal employs about 4,000 workers who work in three shifts.

4. The arsenal at Cacak repairs and assembles parts for all kinds of communications, radiotelegraph, telegraph, telephone, signal, etc. About 300 workers are employed here.

5. The Obilicevo Arsenal and Powder Factory (Krusevac) makes all types of powder and explosives and war gas. About 1,500 workers are employed here and work in three shifts.

Yugoslavia has the following military factories:

1. The Smederevska Palanka Armored Car Factory is actually the military department of the railroad car factory at Smederevska Palanka. Here they make and repair Soviet-type armored cars. The engines come from Rakovica and Vogosca and abroad. This department has about 400 workers who work on a 24-hour schedule.

2. The Mladenovac Armored Car Factory makes and repairs tanks, armored cars, and other automotive vehicles for military use -- passenger cars, trucks, etc.

3. The Visegrad Military Factory makes 6-, 12-, 30-, 50-, 250-, and 500-kilogram aerial bombs. It has some large warehouses underground for storing these bombs. About 450 workers are employed here.

4. The Krusik Military Factory near Valjevo makes bombs with special charges for artillery and aircraft.

5. The "Baric" Military Factory near Valjevo is actually the pyrotechnic department of the Krusik Military Factory and works for it.

6. The Uzice Military Factory makes rifles of all types and calibers; light, medium, and heavy automatic rifles, US-type automatic rifles, and pistols for officers and noncommissioned officers. About 1,800 workers are here and work in three shifts.

7. The Kraljevo Aircraft Factory makes, assembles, and repairs Yak- and Stormovik-type aircraft.

8. The Ikarus Aircraft Factory at Zemun makes, repairs, and assembles training and passenger aircraft. It also works on hydroplanes.

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9. The "Zmaj" Aircraft Factory at Zemun builds and repairs training and passenger aircraft. It also works for the Navy.

10. The "Rogozarski" Aircraft Factory at Belgrade is actually a subsidiary and complement of the "Zmaj" Factory at Zemun.

11. The Maribor Aircraft Factory makes, assembles, and repairs Yak-type aircraft.

12. The Tezno Automobile Factory near Maribor makes, repairs, and assembles 2-, 2½-, 3.4-, and 5-ton military trucks. This factory is now serially constructing the 3-ton, 72-horsepower Prague truck according to a patent.

Yugoslavia has the following Naval arsenals and enterprises:

1. The Naval Arsenal at Tivat repairs and assembles ships and supplies and restocks warships with ammunition.

2. The "3 Maj" Shipyard at Rijeka constructs and repairs small warships.

3. The Kraljevica Shipyard constructs and repairs torpedo boats and torpedoes.

4. The Lepotani Military Technical Enterprise at Boka Kotorska.

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